New York Sun.1

VOL 36, NO 33

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13c; Memphis, 12;. New York, gold closed at 1121; Memphis, 112.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1 a.m. In Tonnessee, Chio vatley and take region, rising succeeded by falling barometer, winds veering to northeast and southeast, and colder and partly cloudy weather, followed by rising temperature from Western Tennessee to the upper lakes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate yesterday the resolution to sext Pinchback, from Louisiana, was taken up and discussed, pending which the senate adjourned. Senator Morrill gave notice that he would ask that the house Centennial as propriation bill be taken up to-day. The other proceedings were of minor character. In the house among the business introduced and referred were the Louisiana resolutions for an appropriation to construct the levees of the Mississippi river; also, the following blils: By Mr. Gause; To compensate the Baptist church of Helens, Arkaness, for the destruction of its building by Federal troops during the war; also, to indemnify Prairie county, Arkarsas, for the destruction of public buildings during the war. By Mr. Lawrence: To give right of action for injuries resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, Mr. Bright offered a resolution instructing the committees on expenditeres in the treasury department to make a care ul and minute examination of the method adopted by the treasury department to print bonds, notes and securities of the government; what safeguards have been adopted to prevent frauds or mistakes; and whether there have been any fraudulent issues of notes, bonds and coupons; and if so, by whose fault or negligence, etc. Adopted. Mr. Riddle offered a resolution for the payment of the legal representatives of two representatives from Tennessee who died before the meeting of congress. Mr. Kasson moved to suspend the rules, so that the house might proceed to vote separately on the following resolutions: cesteed. That the constitutional authority of congress to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, does not in-clude authority to issue the paper of the gov-ernment as a oney, not in the judgment of the house the constitution nowhere confers

on congress the power to issue in time of peace too promises or obligations of the gov-ernment as a legal-tender in payment of debts. peole hayment, and should tend to re-ce the value of that currency for the re-otion of which the rath of the United es has been piecged to its citizens.

The rules were not suspended, and no disposition was made of the resolutions. Mr. Buckner, from the judiciary committee, reported back the senate amendments to the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 bonds of the District of Columbia, with the recommendation that they e non-concurred in, and that it be referred to a conference committee. He made that motion and it was agreed to. went into committee of the whole on consular and diplomatic appropriations, and soon after adjourned.

In charging the jury, at Selt Lake, yesterday, Ch el-Justice White said: "We had better look it squarely in the face, distaste ul as it may be to some, and govern curselves by right, reason and manly discretion, in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this Territory. Mormonism may survive, and, relieved from it, would stand unshackled and free as every other creed or mode of religious worship, shielded and protected by the constitution of cur common country. But if Mormonism cannot sever itself from polygamy, it will be to it the tridal of death."

POOR PLACE FOR A COURT.

Relugees, Barbarians and Desperadoes the only Material for Juries in the Indian Territory.

A Country where Defendants Assassinate the Jurors and Witnesses -

New York Tribune.]

The Testimony. Washington, February 2-Numerous citizens of Arkansas have sent to congress a remonstrance against the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory. They have their objections to this court on the following grounds: First, they say that of the seventy thousand Indians in the Territory about fifty thousand are not familist enough with the English Isnguage to make them competent jurors. ondly, the negro population of the Ter-ritory, having before the war not only been alayes themselves, but subject to an uncivilized race, they are even less intelligent than the freedmen in the southera States, and are therefore totally unfit to act as jurors. Thirdly, of the white population of the Territory, it is alleged that about seventy per cent. are refugees from justice from States the requisitions of whose governors do not run into the Territory. Fourthly, these desperadoes, with their followers among the more vicious and uncivilized Indians, are alleged to have organized a system of terrorism which, if not positively encouraged, is certainly not rebuked by the Indian politicians, who find profit in the existing condition of affairs; and this niterly torbids anything approachlog freedom of expression or action, and would render the administration of ustice by fitting jurors living in the ferritory simply impracticable. Fifthly, because from three to five witnesses before the district court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, are assainated every year between the semi-annual terms; for this reason the witnesses rarely appear voluntarily, and, when constrained to appear, it is believed that in many instances their apprehension of personal danger is so great as to deter them from testifying to the whole truth, if indeed it does not impal them to testify to the opposite of the truth. Sixthly, because there have been assessinated in the Indian Territory twenty-three deputymarsha's since 1865, and twenty-seven others have been wounded. Seventhly, because there have been issued from the district court at Fort Smith, during the past year one hundred and fifteen writs against persons in the Indian Territory, accured either of murder or of assculting with lutent to kill, and yet the court has jurisdiction of scarcely one tenth of the cases that arise, since it can take cognizance only of cases where white persons are concerned. For all these reasons the citizens of Arkansas who signed the remonstrance feel authorized to assert that an attempt to establish a Federal court in the Indian Territory while in its present condition, and with its present popula-tion, would prove a failure. It would bring about an era of assassination of jurors, witnesses, marshals, lawyers, etc., unprecedented in the annals of even

Four Persons Perish in a Burning cluded in an amnesty bill. Viewed in the Building, Building.

LASALLE, ILL., February 6.—News would be glad to see the repeal of all has been received that the dwelling of laws inflicting a penalty of political dis-George Heinele, near Homsyville, in abilities on all classes of people; that it Hareau county, was burned Friday night.
Mr. Heindle, wife and two children perished in the flames. A daughter night is and offer penalties. According to legislation, the discrimination made against jumping from the second-story window.

Bon Carlos's Cause Declining Madrid, Madrid, February 7.—It is stated the Biscayan and Navarrez production, the discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic, if the

HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

Letter to Hon. James Lyons, of Vir-E ginia, in Answer to the Attack of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Full Review of the Policy of the Confederate Government in the Treatment and Exchange of Prisoners.

The Slanders of Blaine and Others Refuled -A Candid and Honest Appeal to Historic Records-Etc.

Washington, February 7.—Jefferson Davis has written the following letter to Judge Lyons, of Richmond, Virginia:

NEW ORLEANS, January 27. My DEAR FRIEND-Your very kind letter of the fourteenth instant was forwarded from Memphis, and has been received at this place. I have been so long the object of malignant slander and the subject of unscrupulous falsehood by partisans of the class of Mr. Blaine, that published report of a committee of the though I cannot say it has become to me a matter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my surprise, even in this instance, when it reaches the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matters it to one whose object is personal and party advantage, that the records, both Federal and Confederate. disprove the charge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimo-ny against it, and that an effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs progress toward reconciliation of the sections? It is enough for him if his self-seeking purpose be promoted. It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are wilfully blind can fail to see in the circumstances of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's statement. The published fact of an at-tempt to suborn Wirz, when under sentence of death, by promising him pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive. As it was the wish of the gen- had passed that place on its southward tleman to make such a charge against me, and his failure to Jo so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it, may we not say that the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge, which Wirz for his life would not make, but which Mr. Blaine for a Presidential nomination has made. Now, let us review the leading facts of the case: The report of the Confederate commissioner for the exchange

of prisoners shows how persistent and iberal were our efforts to secure the relief of the captives. Failing in these attempts, I instructed General Robert E. | tial to a friendly feeling; but when | On the explanations made by the latter, Lee to go, under a flag of truce, and seek an interview with General Grant; to represent to him the suffering and death of should strip falsehood of its power for giving proper advice to two of prisoners held by us; to explain the causes, which were friend, beyond our control; and to urge, in the name of humanity, the observance of

the cartel for the exchange of prisoners To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. I will not attempt, from memory, to write the report made to me of the incidents of this mission General Lee no longer lives to defend the cause and the country he loved so well, and served so efficiently; but General Grant cannot fail to remember so extraordinary a visit, and his objections to executing the cartel are well known to the public. But whatever else he may choose to forget of ray efforts in this regard-the prisoners at Andersonville, and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln to plead for a resumption of the exchange of pris-

oners-he cannot fail to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned soldiers of the Confederacy should, in like manner, be released and returned to us. This foul accusation, though directed especially against me, was no doubt intended, and naturally must be the arraignment of the south, by whose au-thority and in whose behalf my deeds done. It may be presumed that the feelings and the habits of the south-ern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory or

their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well as the instincts of the persons who issued the order, and the knightly tempers of the soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided as we would have liked to had them, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much to the bold allegations of the ill-treatment of the prisoners by our side, and

the humane treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents? It is only necessary to offer two facts: First-It appears from the reports of the United States war department that though we had sixty thousand more Federal prisoners than they had Confederates, six thousand more of the Confederates died in northern prisons. Second—The want and suffering of our

ask for permission to send out cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York, and the supplies be bought there.

ing insurrection in Belgravia, and assert General Beale, now of St. Louis, was that Russian officers on furlough are in authorized to purchase and distribute the needful supplies. Our sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its de-mands, not waiting for ten years to vaunt itself when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers. Under the mellowing influences of time, and demonstrations at the north of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will, the scuthern people have forgotten much and forgiven much of the wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their invaders, it is but another example of the rule that the wrong-doer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered causeless wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that the unrelenting vin-dictiveness is to be found—the brave, the generous and gentle-it is the skulkers of the fight that blames, who display their fisg on an untented field. They made no sacrifice to prevent the separation of the States; why should they be expected to promote confidence and good will, so essential to their union. When closely confined at Fortress Monroe, I was solicited to add my name to those of many exteemed gentiemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct I remained, subject to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Dr. Craven has but faintly described, when after two years of close confine-

ment I was admitted to bail. As often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but etc., unprecedented in the annals of even this Indian Nation. It would render protection of lives and property of the better class of Indians even more precarious than it now is. It would intensify existing terrorism. It would in short, they insist, be a cruelty as inexcusable to the property of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of the indictment found against me, but in indictment found against me, but indictment found against destroyed the paper-mill of Bradner, Smith & Co., situated at Rock-ton, Illinois. Loss, seventy-two thousands. This firm do business and dollars; insurance, twenty-five to thirty thousand. This firm do business in Chicago.

St. Pettersurg, February 7.—The Bradner, Smith & Co., situated at Rock-ton, Illinois. Loss, seventy-two thousands the indictment found against destroyed the paper-mill of Bradner, Smith & Co., situated at Rock-ton, Illinois. Loss, seventy-two thousands the indictment is in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was fined in papear. The indictment was fined in the indictment found against the indictment of the in day night destroyed the paper-mill of they insist, be a cruerly as inexcusable as it would be extreme, and would be attended with very great pecuniary cost.

which makes it desirable to me to be in-

Campbell, during a quarrel about Heich's wife, who was divorced from Campbell before her marriage with Heich. The latter, who was badly cut by a razor in the hands of Campbell, escaped.

Don Carlos's Cause Declining. Mr. Noe, was to-day sentenced to be Madrid. February 7.—It is stated that the Biscayan and Navarrez provincial date of execution, to give Dolan's counties in the canal and 9 feet 6 inches deputies have told Don Carlos not to ex- sel time to prepare points for argument on the falls. Departed: Glasgow, Cin-

fact be equality and the purpose fraternity among the citizens of the United States. Conviction and sentence, without a hearing, without jurisdiction, and affixing penalties by ex post facto legis-lation, are part of the proceedings which had its appropriate in the assumption by congress of the executive function. By granting pardons to remove political disabilities, which there was not legal power to impose, was not an act of so much grace as to form a plausible pre-text for the reckless diatribe of Mr.

Blaine. The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happing furnish full proof of the causes of disease and death at Andersonville. They are now, I believe, in Richmond, and it is to be hoped their and the cause of the causes of the cause of publication will not be much longer delayed. I have no taste for recrimina-tion, though the sad recitals made by our soldiers returned from northern risons can never be forgotten And you will remember the excitement those produced, and the censorious publications which were uttered against me because I would not visit the helplers prisoners in our hands with such harbarities as, according to the reports, had been inflicted on our men. Imprisonment is a hard lot at best, and prisoners are prone to exaggerate their surferings, and such sistant secretary to President Grant, was probably the case on both sides, but we did not seek by reports of commissioners, with photographic illustrations, to inflame the passions of our people. How was it with our enemy? Let one example suffice. You may remember a

United States congress, which was sent to Annapolis to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended to it photographs of some emaciated subjects which were offered as samples of prisoners returned from the south. copy of that report was received, I sent it to Colonel Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and learned, as I anticipated, that the photographs had been taken from men who were in our hospitals when they were liberated for exchange, and whom the post surgeon regarded as convalescent, but too weak to be removed with safety to themselves. The anxiety of the prisoners to be sent to their homes had prevailed over the a priest, who was then at Annapolis, that the most wretched looking of these photographs were taken from a man who had never been a prisoner of war, but who had been left on the the command to which he was attached march. Whatever may be said in extenuation of such imposture, because of Blaine, by gross misrepresentation and | der such influences, it will be represent

their sorrowful story untold if the subject could have been allowed peacefully to sink into oblivion. Mutual respect is needful, for common interests is essenmeasure which M'Donald advocated.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Legislative Proceedings of Yesterday Bill to Abolish the Lieutenant-Governorship Passed-Etc., Etc.,

Special to the Appeal. Jackson, February 7 .- House-The Davis committee reported that it had summoned John A. Galbreath, manager of the Western Union telegraph company, who refused to produce certain telegrams sent by W. E. Gibbs, Lieutenant-Governor Davis, Beverly Matthews, Governor Ames and A. G. Packer, until such messages are specifically de-manded by the legislature. Galbreath was summoned before the house, and stated that he had no desire to thwart the investigation, but to protect the confidence reposed by the public. A resclution passed giving it as the sense of the house that the committee had full authority to compel the production of the telegrams, and giving Galbreath

soon as the matter is settled the committee will be ready to report. The salary bill is under consideration. Senate-The finance committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of returning to the circuit clerks, for reders to the army after a victory that the troops were most commended for State for non-payment of taxes. The bill repealing an act to encourage the introduction of machinery in the State was made the special order for Wednesday. The resolution amending the constitution abolishing the office of lieutenant-governor passed third reading. A bill passed authorizing Yazoo county to offer a reward for the recovery of stolen

another opportunity to disgorge before

adjudging him guilty of contempt. As

Austria Uneasy About War Prepara tions in Roumania, London, February 6 .- A Vienna special says that the war preparations in Roumania excites unessiness. It is said that Prince Charles wishes to renounce allegiance to Turkey. The Roumanian army has one hundred and forty pieces of artillery and one hundred thousand Chassepot rifles coming from Russis. The Lages Presse reports that Roumania Second—The want and suffering of our has complained to European powers that men in northern prisons caused me to the Turkish camp at Widdin is a menace, compelling her to maintain large forces in order to preserve her dignity and independence. The journals at Peth complain that Russia is foment-

> command of the rebel bands in Bosnis. Colored Rough Amusements. CINCINNATI, February 7 .- Early this morning two negroes, Charley Marshall and John Williams, had a quarrel in a saloon on Broadway, resulting in Williams being fatally stabbed with a dirk by Marshall. Both had bad characters. To-night Thomas Anderson, colored, entered Stiegler's saloon, in the same neighborhood, and claims he was set upon by a crowd, when he drew a knife and inflicted a wound six inches long in Denny Taylor's neck, cutting within an eighth of an inch of the jugular vein. Anderson was employed in a notorious bagnio next door. Taylor's wound is not necessarily fatal.

> 8150,000 Confingration. NEW YORK, February 7.-Late last night a fire broke out in Frank Rhony's furniture establishment, Nos. 82 and 84, Bowery, and in a short time the wall of No. 84 fell on the roof of No. 86, crushing it in and setting fire to the building, which, with Nos. 82 and 84, were destroyed, and No. 80 was much damaged, causing a loss estimated at \$150,000; insurance about fifty per cent. Rhony's loss is \$45,000; insurance \$33,000. The loss on the buildings is \$50,000. The remainder of the loss is distributed among a number of occupants.

Paper-Mill Eurned-Murder about a Divorced Wife,

CHICAGO, February 7.—A fire Satur- The Turkey-Monienegro Negotiations Denied.

CRUSHING TESTIMONY.

Preliminary Proceedings in the Trial of Grant's Principal Private Secretary as a Whisky Conspirator.

The Court Crowded Beyond Its Capacity -A Clamorous Concourse Exchanging Confidences Outside.

BABCOCK.

The Bearing of "Bab"-An Array of Able Lawyers on Both Sides-How the Case will be Conducted-

Etc., Etc., Etc. arrived to-day and are quartered at the Lindell hotel. It is stated on the authority of Judge Krum, that the President will come out here during the trial and will probably be a witness for the defense. The Times, this morning, gives the following, on high authority, as the manner in which the deferse expect to explain the letters and telegrams which dition to deliver them three times a passed between M'Donald, Joyce and Babcock, regarding the contemplated visits to St. Louis of the revenue agents to examine the dispatches. These dispatches will be admitted as genuine, and even the purpose of the dispatches will be admitted. But it will be represented that both M'Donald and Joyce were held in the highest esteem, as gen-tlemen and officials, by all the treasury officials, and many other dignitaries at Washington, and that their superior officers always regarded them as his boats, but the people along the river having no mail facilities complained, among the most honorable, trusty efficient revenue officials in objections of the surgeon. But this is the service, as well as true and devoted and would not understand where the not all, for I have recently learned from friends of the administration; that such fault was. Mr. Seudder finding that he confidence was reposed in them by their superiors in office as to induce General Babcock to receive them on During the four years he received about terms of intimacy, and even consult fifty thousand dollars for performing the them sometimes on important State sick list at Annapolis when matters; that they bossted of the and sixty-one thousand dollars for doing the command to which he was attached powerful political influence they possessed in Missouri, and that they were especially severe on Ex-Postmasterconstantly and earnestly working for General Jewell, and did not reflect much the good of the administration, and were credit on the present administration of the exigencies of war, there can be no gradually and surely adding to the that department such excuse now for the attempt of Mr. strength of that party in this State. Un-AMUSEMENTS.

slanderous accusation, to revive the ed, General Babcock felt safe in comply worst passions of the war; and it is to be | ing with almost any request they made hoped that, much as the event is to be of him, confident that to grant it regretted, it will have the good effect of awaking truthful statements in regard to this little understood subject from men who would have preferred to leave and adopt the advice of M'Donald especially. Hence he honestly believed that ernment, who would use it with discre-

tion and for the good of the service. The defense will represent that General Babcock did send certain telegrams of the character named, but will stoutly deny and offer evidence to prove that deny and offer evidence to prove that he never received a dollar from M'Don-in the role of "Phidias," the sculptor, ald or Joyce, or that he imagined that a whisky ring existed. Testimony will also be introduced, of course, to sustain the relations of Babcock and M'Donald, of all, but the tears from a goodly num-

as explained above. General O. E. Babcock appeared in the United States circuit court this morning to answer the indictment charging him with complicity in the whisky frauds. He was attended by Judge John K. Porter, of New York, Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, Ex-United States Attorney-General Williams, Judge John M. and Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, as counsel. His father-in-law, United States Marshal Campbell for the northern district of Illinois, and his brother, C. W. Babcock, of Kansas, sat in the court-room near him. District-Attorney D. P. Dyer, and the special counsel, James O. Broadhead, and Major Lucien Eaton, appeared for the government. It was General Babcock's first appearance in the court since his indictment, and the formality of pleading not guilty was gone through with. The jurors remaining on the old panel, and those specially summoned for this case, were called over, but only one-half of them responded, they having been selected cutside of St. Louis county and some of them not having time to arrive. Mr. Storrs stated that the counsel for the defense very much needed another day for consulta-tion, and also to await the arrival of very important documentary evidence. The counsel for the government made no objection to the delay, and, after brief con-sideration, Judge Dillon announced that the case would go over until to-morrow

morning, but at two o'clock in the even-ing the jurors would be called again in order to know who were present. The pressure on the court-room was relieved by a strong force of police. Be-yond the counsel, the jurors, the wit-nesses and the members of the press, very few were admitted even to the second floor of the government building. A crowd of several hundred, however, collected on the outside. Nothing was done at the afternoon session of the court, except to call the jurors. Twenty-seven responded, and two or three others will probably be present to-morrow.

The Crooked Giving the Wink to Mobile NEW ORLEANS, February 6 .- It is reported on the best authority that certain parties here mixed up in the crooked whisky business, disratched an emissary to Mobile for the purpose, it is surmised, either to destroy certain records there, or advise dealers who may have nad business with parties here of the best tactics to be pursued in the event of investigation there. The United States district attorney took steps to guard against such a contingency by telegraphing the officials to keep a strict surveillance over the movements of rectifiers and liquor dealers in that city.

Carlist Reverses. MADRID, February 7 — An official dis-patch dated Durango, February 5th, reports that General Quesada bas occupied that city, meeting with no resistance. General Lona has arrived at Guernicka. The Carlists retreated toward Aspetza and Ozecata. General our feelings into a higher aesthesis of Martinez Campas is fortifying his position at Dauchinara, where he has seized the Carlist's cartridge manufactory. The rumors which have prevailed of a con- so generously awarded. His rendition ference between Carlos and Alfonso are of this role was smooth, skillful and efentirely unfounded.

Timothy Kirby's Will. CINCINNATI, February 6.—Proceedings were commenced in the court of common pleas yesterday, by Hon. H. B. Banning and wife, Don Piatt and wife, we must say she has an elegant simplified with the work of the court o and Clinton Kirby, to set aside the will of the late Timothy Kirby, which, it will be requirements of the role she personated remembered, made provision for a num-ber of illegitimate children of the testa-the company were acceptable even to a

Heich shot and instantly killed Edward offers a prospect for satisfying this requirement at an opportune moment, but | ing. the settlement of such special functions now would complicate a general issue.

> Sentenced to be Hung. NEW YORK, February 7.—John Do-lan, convicted of the murder of is stationary, with 14 feet on the shoals. before the court of appeals. cinnati; Commonwealth, New Orleans.

Frandulent Mississippi and River Mail Contracts.

Severe Reflections upon the Cresswell and Jewell Administrations.

Washington, February 2 - John A Soudder, president of the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, was examined to-day by the committee on postoffices and post-roads in regard to the carrying of the mails on the routes between Memphis and the mouth of White river, and between this last point and Vicksburg. A full history of these two routes was given in the Sun about eighteen months ago, and it was shown that one B. H. Peterson had been enabled through cartain unknown in-fluence to swindle the government annually out of thirty or forty thousand dollars. To-day Scudder, one of the largest steamboat capitalists in the country, fully confirmed everything charged by the Sun a year and a half ago. The packet company of which Mr. Soudder is the president, had been carrying the mails on these two routes during 1870 for ten thousand dollars, recelving on the first three thousand dollars, and on the last seven thousand dollars per annum. He submitted proposals at the quadrennial letting in 1871 for carrying the mails on these routes for the old price, and offered in adweek. The straw-bidders were suffered to run in their bogus bids, and the routes were awarded to them. Of course they failed, but instead of notifying Mr. Scudder that he was the next lowest bidder and offering to make a contract with his company, a temporary contract was made with Peterson, and then a permanent one for four years, which was increased from time to time until he was getting forty-one thousand dollars on the two routes. Scudder at first refused to allow him to place the mails on

The Theater.

to welcome Mr. Adams in the play of

the Marble Heart; or the Sculptor's

city. The prologue, which is intended

to give, as it were, an insight into the ideal of the play, and at the same time

portray the relative position of the ar-

tist and society, the philosopher and the

citizen, as learned from history

though, perhap?, as interpreted by

the experience of genius when intense

in its sympathies, but injudicious in its selections of objective realities, was

handsomely mounted, well cast and

was received with applause, and by a

ber of the audience. This piay, to speak briefly, is a strangely beautiful illustra-tion of the unhappy love, the pitiable life and sorrowful death of an artist, "Raphael," who, bewitched by the

smiles and guiles of a heartless coquette,

at last finds that he has worshipped s

creature so beautiful, very beautiful, but

fatally false, and as she says, deaf to every reproach, dead to all rε-

morse-one who had been taught

to honor the luxuries of wealth and idolize the possessor of gold. The character of "Raphael,"

though strangely enough portrayed by

the author, is yet one in which abounds

the finest sentiment, the mest dreadful

foliy and lamentable fidelity of hope

confidence and devotion, that misguided

affection ever demanded. In the rend:-

tion of this role Mr. Adams brought into

play not only the livelier and more graceful moods of feeling and fancy, but

also gave expression to a pathos and a

passion tender and winning, and realis-

tic and impressive; in fact, his portrayal

was so natural and life-like, so grand

and touching, as to enlist the sympathy of every one, for here and there, through

the melancholy of the lover, would gleam much of the moral sub-

seldom witness in our theater such in-

tensity of feeling, such unity of sym-

fund of rich varied sentiment, and that

any actor could have expressed so effect-

emotions which warm into grand dra-

matic reality of sight, speech, attitude and action the humble self, but proud and unfortunate love-dreams of a sculp-

chatlet" owns that the image of "Mar-

co," the marble-hearted statue, is

artist sinks into death, there is a natu-

faced from the memory of the audience.

There was in the acting of Mr. Adams

last night a matchless fervor of simplici-

in the scene where he tears the white wreath, emblem of purity, from the

brow of the marble-hearted woman, and

tituting. It is a glorious play, one which

its impress upon the beart and elevates

virtue and truth. Mr. Hart Conway, as "Ferdinand Volage," the editor,

shared with Mr. Adams in the applause

fective. Miss May Arlington's "Marco"

was quite acceptable, and if she were wanting in the power of voice, she was

critical degree of excellence, and it is safe to assert that Marble Heart last

night was enjoyed more than upon any

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

-as interpreted by Mr. Adams-leaves

We

lime in truth and philosophy.

Mille Marco," forsakes his study, and

rendition of this role made himself s

Last night there was a very apprecia-

must carry them, even if he did not get any pay for it, accepted Peterson's terms. service, while Peterson got one hundred

tive audience at the Memphis Tneater

Dream. The piece was well mounted, easily worked, and in many respects better presented than ever before in this

A FORTUNE FOR \$1. LOTTERY.

Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature Tickets \$1 each, Six for \$5. One Chance in every \$. Fifth Extraordinary Drawing. Cash Prize of \$100,000 I Cash Prize of 25,000 Cash Prize of 20,000 51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to \$350,000 The first Estractificary Drawing was presided ever by Cel.
Parista, Fract of Roard of Trade. The second by Generate
fosses. Third by Ticket Reiders. The first by Judge Manlath, Frent of the Senate. Draws overly 3D Days.
Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For this particular med for
first wanted. Liberal pay. For this particular med for
first wanted. Liberal pay. For this particular med for
first wanted. Liberal pay. For this particular med for
first wanted. Liberal pay. For this particular med for
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first wanted wanted wanted wanted for
first wanted wanted



LIQUORS.

THOS. CASEY CARBERY & CASEY

pathy on the part of the audience as Mr. Adams aroused last night. We hardly could have thought that in the character of "Phidias" there was such a ively and impressively the current of

AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

tor. But from the time "Raphael Du-JOHN LILLY. graven deep in his hearl, through the scenes of hope and disappoint-IMPORTER'AND DEALER IN

ral, consecutive and even portraiture, which once beheld can not soon be ef-AND CIGARS, ty, charming to the senses of the audience and satisfactory to the critic. And

GROCERS, ETC. OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., tramples it under his feet, the great actor rose to the zenith of dramatic power and artistic reality. Indeed not more commanding was his attitude than he portrayed of "dignity and honor" which his friend, "Ferdinand Volage" had upbraided him for losing and pros-

GROCERS.

Jave. 500 bbls. Sugar, browr and white, 500 bbls. Flour, bar: crand halves. 150 bbis, New York Buckwheat, 600 boxes, hf. and qr., Raising,

100 hf. bbls. Aimore's Mincement, 25 bbls. Atmore's Mincemest.

500 buckets Atmore's Mincemen -5, 19, 18, 36 and 37 lbs. 50 cases Atmore's Flum-Pudding. 50 boxes Codfish. 1000 buckets Lard

STAMPED CHECKS.

STAMPED CHECKS

S. C. TOOF'S. 15 Court Street.

NOTICE.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS arriving in the otts, who wish employment in Society establishmeets only, will take notice that "Mossrs Murray & Ridgley, T. McGeoy and J. Sutter," are the only ones recognized by this Union. T. W. MOEWS, President.

G. HARTMUS, Secretary.



Special conclave Tuesday, Sp. m. sharp, at the usual place

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

THE advertiser is a practical newspaper printer, and wishes a position in a country office. Has No. 1 fonts of Nonparell and Brevier type and a one-eighth medium Job Press, which he can furnish to any office within the second little and the s Press, which he can furnish to any office wishing his services, or would like to sell at a reduced price. Address

B. P., Appeal office.

JUST OUT OF SMOKE.

pieces.

New and Choice Sugar-cured Hams, "Gilt Edge."

For sale to the trade, and all of best quality. Call at the Big smokehouse of C. W. Gover & Co., fbs 246 and 228 Front wireet.

JAS, WALSH, STENOGRAPHER 38 North Court Street.

EVIDENCE reported in Courts, before ref erees, etc., verbutim. Shorthand taught orally or by mail.

SHERIFF'S SALE

-- OF ---Real Estate

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That by virtue of an venditioni exponas
to me directed from the Henorable Circuit
Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of
Thomas Fox vs. E. C. Pattison, judgment rendered on the 11th day of December, 1875, for
the sum of six hundred and twenty dollars
and fifty-four cents, with interest and costs of
suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Tuesday, 29th Day of February, 1876,

in legal hours, in front of the courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Situated in the Third District of Shelby county, Tennessee, and bounded on the north by the lands of Dan Cerbill and Wm. Nelson; cast and south by the lands of the estate of J. L. Bolton, deceased, and west by those of W. N. Douglass, Samnel Rankin and P. H. Jones, as per plat laid down on the map of Shelby county, Tennessee, by J. H. Humphries, Givil Engineer, and levied on as the property of E. C. Pattison, and now occupied by General N. B. Forrest, being about 500 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of defendant, E. C. Pattison, to salisis said judgment, therest and costs.

Memphis, ist day of February, 1876.

C. L. Anderson,

Sheriff of belby county, Tenn.

By Thos. T. Taylor, Deputy Sheriff.

S. P. Walker, Att'y for plaintiff. fostu T. B. TREZEVANT (late of Baxter, Treze-vant & Co.), has this day been admitted into our firm. The business will be continued under the firm name of Gorsuch & Trezevant. GORSUUH & CO.

REMOVAL.—From and after this date we can be lound at our new quarters, No. 22 Madison street, where we will be pleased to see all of our friends.

GORSUCH & TREZEVANT.

SAIL MAKERS.

95 Camp St., NEAR POYCEAS, New Orleans, La.

-WHOLESALE-

347 Front Street, Memphis.

ment, to the return home, the consciousness of a mother brought to an untimely grave by the neglect of her son, and the final scene where the

No. 348 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

-WHOLESALE-

1000 bags Coffee, Rto, Laguayra and

400 boxes Figs. 209 bbls. Kuts, Almonds, Fecaus, Bra-

200 boxes Prunes and Currants-new. 500 packages new Mackerel. 200 boxes Smuff.

OLIVER. FINNIE & CO.

500 Patatoes, Onlone and Applet."

50 bf bbls, Lard,

-ON-ALL THE BANKS

-AT-

COTTON FACTORS.

320 0 MISSIO Cott FRONT Flour Z M actors

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H

00

ESTABLISHED 1840.

GROCERS

-AND-

No. 1 Exchange Building

COTTON FACTORS.

860 Front St.

NEW FIRM.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

CARD.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS

And MANUFACTURERS' AG'NTS

& J. STEELE & CO.,

OF MEMPHEL TENN.

CASH CAPITAL, : \$300,000 00

OFFICERS. WM. M. FARRINGTON, President. H. T. LEMMON, Vice-President. J. A. SIMMONS, Secretary, DIRECTORS

WN: M. FARRINGTON.
C. B. CHURCH,
ENOCH ENBLEY.
Z. B. ROBINSON.
Z. B. ROBINSON.
Z. B. ROBINSON.
Z. B. ROBINSON.
Z. B. ROBINSON. ENOCH ENBLEY, W. E. GREEFLAW

WATCHMAKER.

W. K. GORSUCH. T. B. TREZEVANT W. S. GORSUCH. 188 Main Str't GORSUCH & TREZEVANT

(Four doers south of his old stand). Where he will be pleased to see his friends.

SILVERWARE, ETC.



No. 224 Main

Offer a carefully selected stock of S.LVERWARE, WATCHES,

ALL OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS! AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMEL

ser Do not make purchases in this its. before examining their stock "66 TRUSTEE SALES.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of two several Deeds of Trust made to me as Trustee, by John W. Todd and Hesteran R. Todd, his wife, on the 30th day January, 1875, and duly recorded in County Cierk's office of Desha county, Arkansas, in Book No. one, on pages 394, 385, 395, 397, and 398, and Book No. two, pages 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1 will, on

FRIDAY. MARCH 10, 1876, in front of courthouse door. in town of Warson, Desha county, Arkansas, within leyal hours, sell to the highest bidder, for casa, at public anction (subject to a balance of \$850 or thereabouts, of purchase money), the following described land, viz: Lying and being in the county of Desna, State of Arkansas, known and designated on the plats of the public survey as the east half (E 12) of section twenty-three (28) and the northeast quarter (NE 34) of section twenty six (26), township nine (9), south range, four west, being the same land upon which John W. Todd and wife now reside, being estimated to contain four hundred and eighty (80) acres, more or less. Equity of redemption expressly waived. Saie made to pay the note secured by the Trust Deed. This believed to be good, but I sell and conversely as trustee.

J. H. SMITH, Trustee

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed to me on the 18th of June, 1871, by T. D. Sfrain, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book Si, page 405, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for each or Saturday, February 19, 1876,

Saturday, February 13, 1340, at 12 m., at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tennessee, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee: The lot designated as lot No. thirteen (13), on N. M. Trezevant's plan of subdivision, recorded in Plat Book No. 1, page 15, in said Register's office; and also one acre off the east side of lot No. fourteen (14) of the same subdivision. Equity of redemption waived, and title perfect.

INSURANCE.

FIRE

-AND-MARINE INS. CO.

OF MEMPHIS. OFFICE-NO. 5 MADISON ST.

DIRECTORS FOR 1876: J. W. Jefferson & Of J. W. Jefferson & Co J. N. Oliver of Oliver, Finnie & Co T. B. Dillard & Co Wm. Simpson of Pettit & Simpson R. M. Bradford Ag't Baitimore and Ohio R.R. John W. Dillard of Dillard & Coffin A. Hatchett & Boggs

OFFICERS: J. W. JEFFERSON, President. J. N. OLIVER, Visc-President. JOHR JUHASON, Secretary. Does a general Fire and Marine Insurance business. Policies issued for one to five years on dwellinghouses. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. [18]

PEOPLES

OFFICE- 16 MADISON ST.

COTTON FACTORS 168 Front Street : : Memphis, Tenn. ALSTON BOYD. CASH ASSETS, : : 444,046 87 A. M. BOYD & SON

NOTICE.

WATCHMAKER.

##Special attention given to difficu t jobs for the t-ade ja2

LEGAL. INCOLVENT NOTICE.

State of Tennessee, Shelby county.—Office of County Court Clerk, Nemphis, Tenn., January 31, 1876.—To E. V. Corbett, Administrator of J. A. Corbett, deceased.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of J. A. Corbett, deceased.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of J. A. Corbett, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice, by advertisement in some newspaper published within the said State, and also at the courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate to appear and file the same with the Clerk of the County Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 31st day of fully, law, and any claim not filed on or before and day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

Witness my hand, at office, this 31st day of January, 1876. JAMES REILLE, Clerk.

By John J. Shra, Deputy Clerk.

I bereby give notice to all parties having claims against said estate to file them, as above required. (Ditti) E. V. CORBETT.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

State of Tennessee, Sheiby county. Office of County Court Clerk, Memphis, Tenn. January 31, 1876.—To Macon Webb, Executor of S. M. Webb, deceased.
Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of S. M. Webb, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice, by advertisement in some newspaper published within the said State, and also at the courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having chairas against said estate, to appear and file the same, with the Clerk of the County Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 31st day of May, 1876; and any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

Witness my hand, at office, this 31st day of January, 1878 JAMES REILLY, Clerk. By H. B. Cullen, Deputy Clerk. Notice is hereby given as required above. This January 31, 1876 foliu MACON WEBB, Executor. Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Susan Powerl, decreased. All persons having claims against said estate will file the same, duly probated with with the same.

file the same, duly probated, with my attor-ney, T. B. Edgington, Esq., Memphis, Tenn. DANIEL & USWORM, Adm'r, January 24, 1876.

Executrx Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executrix of Joseph Broder, deceased, all persons owing said estate will please call on me or my attorney, Julius A. Taylor, No. 7 Mastison street and settle the same; and all persons having claims against the same will present them to me, or my attorney, for payment, or the same will be barred.

ja30 tu MARY O. F. BRODER, Executrix. Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1856-In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee-L. B. McFarland, admin istrator of Jerry Jameson, decesed, vs. Burnette Jameson et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Thomas Pickett, is a citizen of Missourt and a non-resistent of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in March, 1878, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bit same will be taken for confessed a and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphia Ap-

This lith day of January, 1878.

A copy—attest. EDMUND A. COLE,

In Supreme Court at Jackson. Wm. E. Greeniaw, Executor of W. B. Green Wm. F. Greeniaw, Executor of W. B. Greeniaw, deceased, vs. Paul A. Cicalia, Administrator of L. Bocco, deceased, et al., and Fargason & Clay et al. vs. L. Rocco et al.

D'y virtue of the decree pronounced in these causes on the 18th of November, 1875, by the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, at Jackson, I will ofter for sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the courshouse of Shelby county, on Main street, in the city of Memphis, on

Friday, the 3d Bay of March, 1876,

325 Main street, Memphis, was 728 Chestuot st., Philadelphia Pa.